

committee report and the bill at that time. They would not have to go down there and just look at it themselves. That was of concern to me, and I think that is available to them.

The other thing that I am very curious about:

This will be the second bill, appropriations bill, to be taken up. We are going to be taking up one tomorrow.

Mr. SOLOMON. That is correct.

Mr. VOLKMER. And that is under a rule; correct?

Mr. SOLOMON. Yes.

Mr. VOLKMER. Are we going to be doing rules on every appropriation bill?

Mr. SOLOMON. If they have to come to the Committee on Rules, as the gentleman knows—

Mr. VOLKMER. No appropriation bill has to go to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SOLOMON. Well, it does if they contain unauthorized legislation.

Mr. VOLKMER. That is correct.

Mr. SOLOMON. And of course, if that has not been passed by both Houses, then it is going to require a rule. But we intend to make sure that all of it is going to be subject to the authorizing committees; that is important.

Mr. VOLKMER. In other words, if something has passed the House that has been authorized, then the gentleman wants to make sure that it is protected under the rule so it cannot be stricken on a point of order from the—

Mr. SOLOMON. That is right, such as the defense authorization bill that just passed the House a few moments ago. The military construction bill coming up tomorrow is going to be subject to that, and all of the succeeding bills will be the same thing.

Mr. VOLKMER. Does the gentleman plan to go further in that and protect other things, legislative language and things like that that have not been covered by authorization but that somebody wants to put an appropriation bill because they did not get it in the present law?

Mr. SOLOMON. I would certainly hope not. We want to try to protect the committee system in this Congress. It has worked well for many years, and we do not want to violate the rules of the House. That would be a violation which would be subject to waiver if this body saw fit, but I personally oppose it.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much.

Now the other thing, and last thing, I would like to ask the gentleman about:

In the rule for the MILCON, military construction, tomorrow the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BREWSTER] had requested that his amendment be in order. Is that amendment going to be in order?

Mr. SOLOMON. No, we have a completely open rule on the military construction appropriation bill that will be on the floor, and that means that it will be subject to all the rules of the House.

Mr. VOLKMER. So it has to be germane.

Mr. SOLOMON. That require waivers. It also comes under the jurisdiction of the Government Operations Committee and the Committee on the Budget. Hopefully we can deal with those so we do not have to deal with each individual one. That would require waivers of the House, and we did not make any waivers in order for legislating in appropriations bills.

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Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York for his explanations. I appreciate the comments.

TRIBUTE TO CARAMOOR

(Mrs. KELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, we pay tribute to one of the greatest cultural treasures of my district—the Caramoor Center for Music and the Arts—which is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

The vision for Caramoor began with the combined talents and determination of Walter and Lucie Rosen. Avid collectors of art as well as accomplished musicians, the Rosens often played host to many of New York's most prominent performers and cultural patrons in their Katonah summer home, which was called Caramoor.

After the death of their son in World War II, the Rosens bequeathed Caramoor "as a Center for Music and the Arts for the Town of Bedford and the State of New York."

Caramoor has become a focal point of both the national and international music scenes. Now it is home to an 8-week outdoor music festival.

Under the leadership of Howard Her-ring and the artistic direction of André Previn, Caramoor has attracted such stars as James Gallway, Barbara Cook, Sylvia McNair, and Yo-Yo Ma, and has served as a launching ground for scores of up and coming performers through its Rising Stars program.

The Caramoor experience is unique in that it allows audiences to convene with nature while enjoying music in its purest form. With the recent additions of the "Touch Tour" and the Marjorie Carr Adams "Sense Circle" for the visually impaired and the mentally and physically challenged, Caramoor remains committed to ensuring true accessibility for all of its visitors.

Whether strolling through the gardens, picnicking in the orchard, or listening to the harmonies under the stars, Caramoor allows people to lose themselves in the moment. It has often been said that music is food for the soul. In this spirit, Mr. Speaker, may Caramoor continue to provide us with nourishment for yet another 50 years. I would invite you and the rest of the country to join us at Caramoor for an evening of good music and good cheer.

ICWA APPLIED UNFAIRLY

(Ms. PRYCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, when will it stop? Today we have another heart-wrenching front page story of an adoption gone awry.

Nineteen months ago Jim and Colette Rost of Columbus, OH, adopted twin baby girls and have cared for them every day of their young lives.

Yesterday, a judge in California took these girls away from the only family they have ever known and awarded custody to a perfect stranger, the birth grandmother.

The only reason for this is that the girls are $\frac{1}{32}$ Pomo Indian and the judge ruled that the Indian Child Welfare Act applies to these children and that tribal rights supercede all other interests.

Mr. Speaker, when are we going to come to our senses?

As an adoptive mother, I can tell you these rulings will have a chilling effect on couples wishing to provide good homes to children through adoption. Who will want to risk the potential heartache and the terrifying prospect that your child might have some far-removed native American heritage and be taken away?

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to amend the ICWA to prevent these injustices in the future.

I welcome input and advice of the native American community and I ask the support of my colleagues for H.R. 1448, so that future tragedies such as this can be avoided.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following materials:

FEBRUARY 7, 1995.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRYCE: I'm writing to you as a mother looking for help. My family is being threatened by an "adoption gone bad." My husband and I took immediate custody of twin baby girls in California in November of 1993. We were involved in an open adoption where we met the birth mother and birth father. These unmarried birth parents were 20 years old and they already had 2 boys. They made a decision to allow the twins to be adopted because they couldn't give them the attention and care they deserved. Moreover, they felt it would be unfair to their 2 sons that they already had. The birth father at that time did not disclose his Native American background (which turns out to be only $\frac{1}{16}$ making the twins $\frac{1}{32}$ and had chosen not to tell his parents about the adoption. In February of 1994, when the twins were 3 months old, he broke up with the birth mother, went home to his parents and told them about the adoption. The birth father's mother contacted a tribe in California (that she was not registered with until April 1994) who then contacted the attorney who arranged the adoptions demanding the return of the twins.

This was the first time we knew of his Native American Heritage. Since that time we have been involved in a fight to keep our babies. The twins, Lucy and Bridget are now 15 months old and have been with us since their discharge from the hospital. We have brought them into our family where they have bonded with their big sister Hannah